

Name: _____

Class Period: _____

ENTRANCE SLIP:

Demonstrate and assess your current knowledge before the lesson:

Directions: Read each statement and determine if it's True or False. Write your answer on the line provided.

1. _____ A noun is a naming word. It names a person, place, thing, idea, living creature, quality, or action.
2. _____ There are two parts in every sentence: a subject and a predicate.
3. _____ A preposition is a word which describes an action (doing something) or a state (being something).
4. _____ A verb is a word that describes a noun. It tells you something about the noun.
5. _____ A predicate is what (or whom) the sentence is about.
6. _____ A preposition is a word which usually describes a verb. It tells you how something is done. It may also tell you when or where something happened.
7. _____ A pronoun is used instead of a noun, to avoid repeating the noun.
8. _____ A conjunction joins two words, phrases or sentences together.
9. _____ An adverb usually comes before a noun, pronoun or noun phrase. They joins the noun to some other part of the sentence.
10. _____ An adjective is an unusual kind of word, because it often stands alone. They are words which express emotion or surprise, and they are usually followed by exclamation marks.
11. _____ A sentence is a group of words expressing complete thought.

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EXIT SLIP:

Demonstrate and assess what you learned in the lesson:

Directions: Identify the part of speech of the **bolded word** in each of the following sentences. Use the first few letters of the part of speech to record your response (N- noun; V- verb; ADJ- adjective; ADV- adverb; PRO- pronoun; CONJ- conjunction; PREP- preposition; INT- interjection)

1. _____ The manager **confidently** made his presentation to the board of directors.
2. _____ Frankenstein **is** the name of the scientist, not the monster.
3. _____ **Everyone** in the room cheered when the announcement was made.
4. _____ **Small** children often insist that they can do it by themselves.
5. _____ **Eww!** *I hate olives!*
6. _____ **Dust** covered every surface in the locked bedroom.
7. _____ They wondered if there truly was honor **among** thieves.
8. _____ Exciting new products **and** effective marketing strategies will guarantee the company's success.

Directions: Draw 1 line under the subject and 2 lines under the predicate:

9. Mary's dog was eager to see her come home from her long trip.
10. The governor gave him a pardon at the last minute.
11. Dad was furious that someone had stolen his tools.
12. A major earthquake heavily damaged the city.
13. This is no easy task.

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Warm-Up: Parts of Speech

What are the “Parts of Speech”?

The term “parts of speech” refers to the basic types of words that English has. There are eight major parts of speech: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions and interjections. It is important to be able to recognize and identify the different types of words in English, so that you can understand grammar explanations and use the right word form in the right place.



The 8 basic types of speech:

1. Noun	A noun is a naming word. It names a person, place, thing, idea, living creature, quality, or action. <i>Examples: cowboy, theatre, box, thought, tree, kindness, arrival</i>
2. Verb	A verb is a word which describes an action (doing something) or a state (being something). <i>Examples: walk, talk, think, believe, live, like, want, is, was, am, are</i>
3. Adjective	An adjective is a word that describes a noun. It tells you something about the noun. <i>Examples: big, yellow, thin, amazing, beautiful, quick, important</i>
4. Adverb	An adverb is a word which usually describes a verb. It tells you how something is done. It may also tell you when or where something happened. <i>Examples: slowly, intelligently, well, yesterday, tomorrow, here, everywhere</i>
5. Pronoun	A pronoun is used instead of a noun, to avoid repeating the noun. <i>Examples: I, you, he, she, it, we, they, anyone</i>
6. Conjunction	A conjunction joins two words, phrases or sentences together. <i>Examples: but, so, and, because, or</i>
7. Preposition	A preposition usually comes before a noun, pronoun or noun phrase. It joins the noun to some other part of the sentence. <i>Examples: on, in, by, with, under, through, at</i>
8. Interjection	An interjection is an unusual kind of word, because it often stands alone. Interjections are words which express emotion or surprise, and they are usually followed by exclamation marks. <i>Examples: Ouch!, Hello!, Hurray!, Oh no!, Ha!</i>

WARM-UP PRACTICE:

Directions: Identify the part of speech of the **bolded word** in each of the following sentences. Use the first few letters of the part of speech to record your response (N- noun; V- verb; ADJ- adjective; ADV- adverb; PRO- pronoun; CONJ- conjunction; PREP- preposition; INT- interjection)

- _____ The clown chased a dog around the **ring** and then fell flat on her face.
- _____ The geese **indolently** waddled across the intersection.
- _____ **Yikes!** I'm late for class.
- _____ Bruno's **shabby** thesaurus tumbled out of the book bag when the bus suddenly pulled out into traffic.
- _____ Mr. Frederick angrily **stamped** out the fire that the local hooligans had started on his verandah.
- _____ Later that summer, she asked herself, "What was **I** thinking of?"
- _____ She thought that the twenty zucchini plants **would** not **be** enough so she planted another ten.
- _____ **Although** she gave hundreds of zucchini away, the enormous mound left over frightened her.

Lesson #1: Parts of a Sentence

The Sentence

When a number of words (parts of speech) are put together in such a way that they express a complete thought, then they form a sentence.

Definition: A **sentence** is a group of words expressing a complete thought.

In order to express a complete thought, a sentence must have both a subject and a predicate.

2 Parts of a sentence: A complete sentence consists of two parts: the subject and the predicate.

Definition: The **subject** is what (or whom) the sentence is about.

Subject:

- Always includes a noun; may include some adjectives
- Typically is found at the beginning of a sentence
- You CAN have more than one subject in a sentence IF the rest of the sentence is equally focused on both subjects.

Definition: The **predicate** is the part which says something about the subject.

Predicate:

- Normally is the remainder of the sentence (after the subject has been identified)
- Tells what the person or the thing in the sentence (AKA the subject) is doing, or what they *are*.
- A lot of times, predicate starts with a verb (but doesn't always have to)

Examples:

My friend lives in Japan.

("My friend" is the subject and "lives in Japan" is the predicate)

Both girls are experienced swimmers.

("Both girls" is the subject and "are experienced swimmers" is the predicate)

APPLY YOUR KNOWLEDGE-- PRACTICE #1

Directions: Draw 1 line under the subject and 2 lines under the predicate.

With the video guidance:

1. Mrs. Allen will assign a different project to each student.
2. His performance was one of the most boisterous of the evening.
3. The vulture's talon helped him grab the little animal.
4. She and her husband expect to retire in about seven years.
5. A billion dollars is an awful lot of money.

Now, try it on your own, then check your answers:

6. Defense teams have often been accused of filing frivolous motions that cause delays.
7. Mason High School took part in the disaster preparedness drill.
8. Coffee plants require a hot, moist climate and rich soil.
9. The concept looks very promising.
10. John brought snorkeling gear to watch tropical fish cavort among the corals.